

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BSC	Biological Safety Cabinet
BSL	Biological Safety Level
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHDPW	City of Hamilton Department of Public Works
CLG	Community Liaison Group
dBA	Decibels, “A” Weighted Scale
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IATA	International Air Transportation Association
KV	Kilovolt
KW	Kilowatt
MDEQ	Montana Department of Environmental Quality
MFWP	Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MMCFY	Million Cubic Feet per Year
MPR	Maximum Potential Risk
MTNHP	Montana Natural Heritage Program
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NIAID	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
NIH	National Institutes of Health
°C	Centigrade
°F	Fahrenheit
OD	Office of the Director
ORS	Office of Research Services
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RML	Rocky Mountain Laboratories

SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USDHHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Services
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Action Area – As defined by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the Federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action. This term is used in this EIS only for Threatened and Endangered Species.

Aerosol – a suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in gas (smoke, fog, and mist).

Affected Environment – the conditions of the area to be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration.

Alkaline Hydrolysis Process Tissue Digester - a process where strong chemical solutions and high temperatures are used to dissolve and sterilize animal tissue.

Allergic – having an abnormal reaction to environmental substances.

Alluvium - clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar material deposited by running water.

Amino Acid - the chief components of proteins synthesized by living cells or are essential components of the diet.

Antigenic – Ability to be recognized by antibodies.

Aquifer - water-bearing layers of permeable rock, sand, or gravel.

Autoclave - an apparatus using superheated steam under high pressure for sterilization.

Bacteriology – the study of bacteria.

Biodefense – measures taken or planned to provide safety and security against biohazards.

Biohazard – containing material that may cause illness or disease.

Biological Safety Cabinet (Class II, type A or type B) – Equipment designed as a primary means of containment developed to provide personnel, product and environmental protection while working with infectious microorganisms.

Biological weapon – any material that can be deliberately distributed to cause illness or death by disease.

Bioterrorism – the use of microorganisms that cause human disease, or of toxins derived from them, to harm people or to elicit widespread fear or intimidation of society for political or ideological goals.

Carbonate - a salt or ester of acid containing carbon.

Chemical Shower – a sealed shower stall in which biological decontamination of a positive pressure personnel suit is performed, using a chemical decontaminant.

Communicable Period – The time during which and infections agent may be transferred directly from an infected person to another uninfected person.

Community Stakeholders – people in the community who are able to influence public opinion or who may be impacted by the proposed activities.

Connected Actions - are closely related and 1) automatically trigger other actions, 2) could not or would not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously, and 3) are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification.

Containment - describing safe methods for handling, managing, and maintaining infectious materials in the laboratory environment. The purpose of containment is to reduce or eliminate exposure of laboratory workers, other persons, and the outside environment to potentially hazardous agents.

Council on Environmental Quality – Established by Congress under the Executive Office of the President to oversee the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to ensure that federal agencies meet their obligations under NEPA.

Cumulative Effects – impacts which result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Decontamination – the process of removing harmful substances (biological, chemical or nuclear).

Direct Effect – effects which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.

Drug-Resistant – microbes that are able to survive medication normally used to fight them.

Emerging infectious disease – A previously unknown infectious disease, or an infectious disease new to a particular location.

Endemic – A disease that occurs continuously in a particular population.

Environmental Justice - Avoiding disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental impacts on minority and low-income populations.

Epidemiology - branch of medical science that deals with the incidence, distribution, and control of disease in a population.

Etiologic Agent – the cause or origin of an infectious disease.

Exotic agent – Pathogens or microbes not naturally occurring in a given location.

Fair Market Value - a price at which both buyers and sellers are willing to do business.

Fauna – animal life.

Host - a living insect, animal or plant providing subsistence to a parasite

Immune Response – a natural response within the human body that occurs when a foreign molecule is detected and rendered harmless.

Immunization – a process by which medical therapy creates natural resistance within the human body .

Immunologic – pertaining to the immune system.

Immunology – study of the immune system and its responses to foreign molecules.

Incubation Period – The time interval between infection and the appearance of the first sign or symptom of the disease.

Indigenous Agent – naturally occurring in a given location.

Indirect Effects – impacts caused by an action that are not directly attributable, but instead, evolve over time.

Infectious – A microbe or pathogen able to cause disease.

Infectious Agent – Pathogens or microbes able to cause disease.

Infectious Disease – and illness caused by microorganisms that can be spread from one person to another.

Ingestion – entry into body through swallowing. **Intramural Laboratory** – laboratories located on federal land assigned to the National Institute of Health and staffed by federal scientists.

Irreversible Commitment of Resources – those that cannot be reversed, except perhaps in the extreme long term. Examples included species extinction, permanent removal of minerals.

Irretrievable Commitment of Resources – those that are lost for a period.

Labor income - income from work or earnings.

Life-Threatening Disease – illness that may cause one to die.

Lipids - the principal structural components of living cells,. Low-income population - refers to a community in which 25% or more of the population is characterized as living in poverty, as determined by statistical poverty thresholds used by the U.S.

Microbe – microorganism.

Microorganism – a microscopic organism. Those of medical concern interest include bacteria, viruses, fungi, and protozoa.

Minority Population - refers to an area where minority individuals comprise 25% or more of the population. Minorities are people who classified themselves as African Americans, Asian or Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Hispanics of any race or origin, or other non-White races.

Mitigation – measures taken or planned to reduce or avoid impacts.

Monitoring – repeated measurement taken to ascertain effects, document compliance or effectiveness of protection measures.

Mucous Membrane – thin layer of skin that secretes mucous.

Negative Pressure – a term used when describing controlled, interior air flow that identifies a space that has lower air pressure from adjacent spaces.

Nucleic Acids - any of various acids (as DNA or RNA) that are composed of nucleotide chains.

Pathogen – a microscopic organism that causes infection and/or disease.

Pathogenesis – the mechanism by which an infectious agent leads to disease or clinical illness.

Peptides -A short chain of amino acids, usually a segment of a larger protein.

Per Capita Income - all personal income divided by total population.

Percutaneous Injury – cut or puncture of the skin.

Personal Income - all income received by individuals from all sources.

Positive Pressure –a term used when describing controlled, interior air flow from a higher air pressure space to an adjacent lower air pressure space. .

Positive Pressure Personnel Suit – A containment suit worn for protection in a Biological Safety Level 4 environment that maintains positive pressure throughout air line supplied breathing air.

Poverty - having an income below what is necessary for basic necessities – adequate housing, food, transportation, energy, health care, etc.

Preferred Alternative – the alternative that the agency is currently considering selecting.

Primary Containment -protection measures from exposure to infectious agents for personnel within the immediate laboratory environment. .

Prions - a protein particle that lacks nucleic acid and is believed to be the cause of various infectious diseases of the nervous system (as bovine spongiform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease).

Proposed Action – the activities initially described to meet the purpose and need.

Proximity Reader System – a security device that reads a card held near it to verify if access is authorized.

Reasonably Foreseeable Action – activities that are planned, which will occur in the near future, yet are not part of the Proposed Action.

Reemerging Infectious Diseases – illnesses that have been previously identified and largely controlled that have recently become more active in the human population.

Reservoir of Infection – Any animal, plant, plant, soil, or substance (or combination) in which the infectious agent normally lives and multiplies; and serves as a source of infection.

Riparian Areas – areas near water (streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands).

Salmonid – from the family *Salmonidae* (such as salmon and trout).

Sanitary Sewer – system to remove and sanitize waste and wastewater before discharge.

Scope – the range of topics considered within the environmental impact statement.

Secondary Barriers - separation between primary containment areas and non-containment areas within a laboratory facility.

Secondary Containment - provides protection of the environment external to the laboratory from exposure to infectious materials, and is provided by a combination of facility design and operational practices.

Seismic - of, subject to, or caused by an earthquake or relating to an earth vibration.

Serologic Surveillance Program – regular blood testing for exposure to agents.

Sharps – objects capable of causing punctures or cuts, which may be contaminated.

Spirochetal Relapsing Fevers – a variable, acute, epidemic disease marked by recurring high fever, usually lasting 3 to 7 days caused by slender, spirally-undulating bacteria, transmitted by the bites of lice and ticks.

Tissue Culture – the process of growing live cells outside the body for study purposes.

Transmission – mechanism by which an infectious agent is spread from source a person.

Unavoidable Adverse Effects – adverse effect that can not be avoided if the proposed action is implemented.

Wetlands - areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.